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ed for scarcely more than \$350 would to ENTERED AT WASHINGTON POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER. day, and with mechanics receiving \$4, \$5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 22, 1903. Office: 339 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

GERMANY does not like the Monroe doctrine. Purely a question of taste. We do.

THE UNITED STATES is still paying 5 per cent. on \$100,000,000 outstanding bonds, but as these are redeemable after Feb. 1, 1904, a part of the surplus will be used soon to get rid of them. Gov Van Sant

THE Supreme Court has given another very bad knock-out to South Dakota divorces. It holds that a residence in the State for the purpose of securing a divorce is a distinct fraud, and vitiates the decree. This is a ruinous blow to a very thriving industry of that progressive young of them actually received for his three

MISS FLORENCE L. BRUTON, of Alameda, Cal., 18 years, has shown unusual sense for a girl of that age, by renouncing for \$6,000 her adoption by the wife of an Italian nobleman which would have since. If he enlisted, let us say in have given her the title of countess. Ital- August, 1861, for three years, and served ian titles are very cheap, and she proba- out his full term he received: bly knew where she could buy a bigger one at the bargain counter for less money.

MRS. CARRIE NATION seems at last to be getting down to something practical. She has bought a large residence in Kansas City, Kan., to be used as a home for drunkards' wives. She paid \$7,500 for it and will spend several thousand dollars more in fitting it up for its new purpose. This is a most worthy charity, for if there is any one in the world who deserves sympathy and support it is a drunkard's wife.

NEW YORK guardsmen are considering a proposition to reduce the term of en- The probability is that his earnings would listment from five years to three—the have more nearly averaged \$3 a day. same as the Regular Army. It is thought There are 313 working days in the year, that this will greatly promote recruiting, but it is objected that it will increase the cost for uniforms, and that, as the regiments only go into camp every second it is clear that every man who served year it would give each man but one ex- Government three years must have made perience in camp duties.

VESPASIAN WARNER has introduced a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for an eques- \$1,000. If we multiply this by the numtrian statue of Gen. Franz Sigei in Washington. Gen. Sigel deserves a statue for the good work he did with the Germans years' service, we shall find that the men in saving St. Louis and Missouri to the who served in the armies of the United tion. Gen. Osterhaus would be a better representative German soldier, however, than Gen. Sigel. There was no better soldier anywhere than the "Flying Dutchman" of the Army of the Tennessee

mander of the German warship Panther has received a black eye in a recent exploit. This was the man so anxious to show off that he sank the Haitian gunboat after it had virtually surrendered. He recently attacked a little four-gun Venezuelan fort, but after an hour's shelling had to withdraw. German prestige was not at all enhanced by the performance. The dispatches say shelling is deplored." Probably mostly by the German commander, who thought he was going to win a cheap little victory.

J. A. TRAYLOR, manager of the York and Nevada Copper Company's mine in Utah, is a strenuous gentleman, and he gave a very disagreeable quarter of an hour to a party of miner's walking delegates who attempted the pleasant little pastime of running him out of town. Twelve of them entered his office at Kristone, Utah, to carry out this facetious idea, and gained the first fall by throwing him down. Then Mr. Traylor went into action, battery front, with a large revolver. He killed three and wounded three more, which will probably, therefore, have a discouraging effect upon gentlemen in that section who take a fancy to running other gentlemen out of town.

A RILL has been introduced into the freely donated to it. Legislature of Virginia to furnish a statue of Robert E. Lee for Statuary Hall, in the National Capitol. The sculptor is ready to go ahead with the work, as soon as the Legislature makes the appropria- period and the years succeeding was a tion. This is a most startling prospect. great nuisance in many ways, it was an Unless something can be done to prevent immense convenience in others, particu-It, we are likely to have the statue of a larly to those who wanted to send small man who made all his fame by his efforts sums by mail. The mail order business to destroy the Government, placed in the of this country is increasing enormously National Capitol alongside those of Wash- each year, and every family feels almost ington, Jefferson, Webster, Grant and Lin- daily a desire to send for something which coln, who labored so hard and well to save they can order and receive by mail. The the country, and build it up to greatness. Lee's statue among those patriots would conveniently and safely. To get a postal be a desecration which would ruin the order involves a journey to the post-office value of the Nation's Hall of Fame.

FAR-AWAY memories are roused by the system has been devised, and is now being announcement that Gen. C. C. Gilbert died strongly urged upon Congress. It proat Baltimore, Jan. 17. He was born in poses to issue the regular forms of money Zanesville, O., in 1822, and graduated as now in all denominations, with a space from West Point in 1846. He served with upon each note for writing the name of credit in the Mexican War, and commanded a company at Wilson's Creek, where doing this, the note becomes a check, only he was brevetted for gallantry. He got payable to the party intended, who must another brevet for Shiloh, and a third for be identified at the office. It does away Richmond, Ky. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and then Major-General, and in some incomprehensible manner was assigned to command the Third Corps, Army of the Ohio. He great deal of pressure is now being put others known to fame. falled to give satisfaction at the battle of upon Cougress to secure the passage of Perryville, his appointment was not this law, and there certainly should be no firmed, and he quietly returned to he mak delay about it, as it will meet a long-felt writs on delinquent South American debtof Major of the 19th U. S., and no more want and be of the greatest convenience ors, or serve them ourselves. We do not was heard of him. He was one of Gen. to the whole mass of people, as well as to want to become Constables, but we shall

THE JUSTICE OF A SERVICE PENSION.

Every man who went into the Union

army had to make a strong pecuniary sac-

money by staying at home. Every man

somebody else had to fill, and he raised

the rate of wages for the man who filled

more being constantly called for, wages

rapidly rose, and the monetary advan-

tages for the men who remained at home

steadily became greater. This everyon

it soaring skyward. Then the visible sup-

much money as his bounty amounted to

ing than love of money to actuate him

The war was the greatest of money-mak

000,000 young men, the best, the strong

est, the most capable wage-earners in the

country, turned from this alluring pros-

pect to enter the service of the country at

the slender pittance of \$13 a month with

food and clothing. Let us see what one

years' service, at the time when his home-

staying acquaintances were making more

money than they had ever done before, or

1861-5 months, at \$13 per mo.. \$68

1862-12 months, at \$13 per mo. 156 1863-12 months, at \$13 per mo. 156

1864—4 months, at \$13 per mo.. 52 1864—3 months, at \$16 per mo.. 48

If he had remained at home, so vigor-

Three years' rations, at 25 cents per day 273.75

figure was \$2,248,067,387.

Therefore, if the Government today

the amount which has been paid to the

bondholders in principal and interest for

upon a business basis, with no sentiment

the supreme service rendered in sav-

ing the country from destruction, nor the

difficulty in this is in sending the payment

and trouble in making out an application.

To meet this difficulty, the postal check

the man to whom it is to be paid. By

completely with the present cumberous

Three years' clothing money, at \$42.50 per year.............. 127.50

stration's idea as to the staff reorganizarifice to do so. In spite of all that has been said about big bounties, the men who got them would have made much more

"That there is hereby established a General Staff Corps, to be composed of offi-ers detailed from the Army at large, under such rules as may be prescribed by the

The following bill represents the Admin-

who went into the army left a place which "Sec. 2. That the duties of the General Staff Corps shall be to prepare plans for the National defense and for the mobilizait. With 1,000,000 men in the army, and tion of the military forces in time of war o investigate and report upon all ques ons affecting the efficiency of the Army nd its state of preparation for military perations: to render professional aid and ssistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior comcanders, and to act as their agents in in-orming and coordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this Act to the supervision of the Chief of Staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise as-signed by law as may be from time to time rescribed by the President.

ply of laborers, mechanics, etc., was not one-fourth of what it is today. We now "Sec. 3. That the General Staff Corps have \$0,000,000 people in the country. where then we had but 32,000,000, with general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of Brigadierabout 20,000,000 in the North. If a man got so much as \$1,000 hounty, this countthe corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for selection as the or even more per day, with similar rates for those employed in the harvest fields, a man would not be long in making as Lieutenant, who while so serving shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of Captain mounted. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall in the General Staff Corps officers in the Gener When, therefore, he turned from this to make a three years' contract with the Government for \$13 or \$16 a month, he made a great pecuniary sacrifice, and must have had a very much stronger feeling periods for those who remained at they hold permanent commission, and no home. Everything was at the highest flicer except a general officer shall be eliprice and constantly going up. A man could not touch anything without making money. In spite of this more than 2,-

"Sec. 4. That the Chief of Staff, under the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-Gen-eral's, Judge-Advocate's, Quartermaster's, subsistence, Medical Pay and Ordnance other military duties not otherwise as-signed by law as may be assigned to him President. Acts and parts of Acts authorizing Aids-de-Camp and Military Secretaries shall not apply to general officers of the General Staff Corps."

It will be perceived that this abolishes

Total\$1,081.25 three Generals, four Colonels, six Lieutenant-Colonels, 12 Majors, and 20 Captains, ous and capable a workman as he would who will be brought from the field, and have averaged not less than \$2.50 a day. given comfortable places in Washington. But it qualifies this, however, by providing that they shall only hold this detail for four years, unless sooner relieved, and that and taking the lowest figure he would none of them, under the rank of General, have gotten, at least, \$782.50 a year, or shall be eligible for further detail until he for his three years, \$2,347.50. Therefore, shall have served two years with his own corps. This is intended to obviate the strong objection to what is called in England "Coburging," a term which developed during the Crimean War in the relatives and friends of Prince Albert of Coburg, Queen Victoria's husband, getting soft berths at headquarters and remaining there. In addition to the evil of giving the best places to men who have not earned them by service in the field, the ones who should get these berths are liable to bean actual donation to it from the wages he would have received had he remained at home of an average of more than ber 2,320,272 men, to which the War Department reduces the aggregate of three ment, \$2,320,272,000, or nearly what the come grossly ignorant of the actual needs bond-holders lent it, which at its highest of the Army and to seriously hamper its efficiency and operations. Therefore, a provision is made that the Staff Officers should give a \$12 Service Pension, and shall have not more than four years in continue to pay that to every veteran of Washington, and then go back in the Line the rebellion now living to the end of his again for at least two years, which will endays, and then to his widow after him to able them to study the practical effects of the end of her days, the whole sum, added the rules and regulations they have been to the total of the pension payments to instrumental in making. How well this date, would fall several billions short of new scheme will work must be determined by actual trial. We should certainly have very able Staff Corps, intelligently and their loans, which were approximately harmoniously working to bring the Army the sum of the soldiers' donations. This up to the highest attainable standard, and is putting the Service Pension strictly. have it in readiness for any possible service that may be demanded of it. This is whatever. It is not taking into account not secured by the present system, and it would seem that the proposed bill would be an improvement. salvage equitably due the men ,who did

this and made the present prosperity possible. A Service Pension would be in the After Mr. Evans's years of tirade end only a payment of a most just debt against the wickedness of pension claimto long waiting creditors who deserve ants as a class, it is very comforting to everything. It would be simply putread the report of the Attorney-General ting the men who gave the Governfor the last year, in which he states that ment the priceless gifts of their his Department had charge of 16,350 young manhood, their strength, and their criminal prosecutions during the year, of lives, on the same plane with those who which but 220 were under the pension merely lent it a few dollars. The Governlaws. Of these there were 137 convictions ment very righteously paid its bondholdonly, 18 acquittals, and 65 discontinued or ers several times over the actual value of quashed. Of the 9602 criminal prosecuevery dollar that they lent. In asking tions pending July 1, 1902, only 185 were for a Service Pension we only ask the under the pension laws. The 220 crimi-Government to pay back a moiety of what nal prosecutions during the year would the men who saved it from destruction mean only about three in each million of people, an unheard-of small per cent. There were 2,801 prosecutions under the Customs laws, 4,382 under the Internal Revenue laws, 1,269 under the Post Office While the old postal currency of the war laws, 44 under the Naturalization acts, 8,547 miscellaneous prosecutions. confirms what THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has from the first strenuously argued; that in no Department of the Government's business is there anything like the

ionesty there is among the pensioners. THERE is a very strong opposition to the proposed abolition of the Inspectorthe staff, and it is claimed has been of the have been Inspector-Generals, or acting as such. The first was Baron Von Steuben, who was the drill-master of the Continental Army, after whom were Alexander Hamilton, Gen. Z. M. Pike, for whom Pike's Peak is named; Gen. John E. Wool, Cols. George Croghan, and George A. McCall, Gens. J. K. F. Mansfield, R. money-order machinery. All that it costs B. Marcy, D. B. Sackett, Absalom Baird, is the attachment of a two-cent stamp to R. E. Lee, J. E. Johnston, Samuel Cooper, the check, which must be canceled. A H. W. Lawton, J. C. Breckinridge. and

WE MUST either allow others to serve Don Carlos Buell's friends, and his star publishers and dealers in all the large see that those who do keep strictly within law making without securing any advan-. the letter of the law.

THE DAUGITERS of the American Revelution, at (eensburg, Pa., have started n movement for a suitable monument to Gen. Arthur St. Clair, whose remains lie in an abandoned grave-yard at that place. The inscription over the grave states that it was erected "to supply the place of a pobler one due from his country." Gen. St. Clair certainly deserves better than

this. He was a native of Scotland, and was educated for the practice of medicine, out went into the army, and after having served in America, resigned and settled in the Ligonier Valley of Pennsylvania. He entered the Revolutionary Army and rose to be a Major-General, doing very much excellent service. After the war he was elected to Congress and became its President. He was appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory, but is best known for his unfortunate expedition against the Ohio Indians, which resulted in a defeat in Darke County, O., which was so fatal as to take the proportions of a massacre hall consist of one Chief of Staff and two losing 800 men out of the 1,400 engaged. Much of the responsibility was doubtless due to his infirmities of body, but a great deal was also due to the mismanagement General; four Colonels, six Lieutenaut-Col-onels, and 12 Majors, to be detailed from of others connected with the expedition Washington was terribly angry at the defeat, and is said to have used language President may prescribe; 20 Captains, to be detailed from officers of the Army at large of the grades of Captain or First Clair passed his latter years in poverty.

in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which privileges to construct a canal across the Isthmus. There is entirely too much in to a further detail in the General the job for the South American politician Staff Corps until he shall have served two not to play every trick in his repertory years with the branch of the Army in for the biggest possible slice of it. And which commissioned, except in case of what he may not be up to the Pacific emergency in time of war. Railroad lobbyists will teach him. Natthe direction of the President, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the Adjutant Congress of the line and of think we are about to close with the Nicaraguans they come forward with tempting offers, which resolve themselves Departments, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps, and shall perform such we are committed to them. The Nicaraguans have seemed much more tractable, by the President. Duties now prescribed but possibly this is because they did not the Army as a member of the Read of think they had us fast enough. This the Army as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' no deal can be made with Colombia, and Home shall be performed by the Chief of we had better turn to Nicaragua. Presi-Staff or other officer designated by the dent Roosevelt, it is believed, inclines to giving Colombia a little more time, while Secretary Hay thinks that it would be wasted. One thing is sure: the Canal will never be dug unless the people are reso entirely the Commanding General of the lutely insistent upon its being done. There Army, and gives all his duties to the Gen- are too many strong interests against it. eral Staff, or some other officer whom the They have plenty of money, and can ear-President may detail for that purpose. It ploy the most capable agents to block makes snug and much-coveted berths for progress, for every year that the canal is delayed means many millions in the treasuries of the Pacific Railroads and the Panama Railroad and Steamship Con

pany. THE BILL which Representative Jen cins, of Wisconsin, has introduced calls for a Commission to investigate the organization and conduct of the business corporations, joint-stock companies, and combinations engaged in commerce, to collect penned can refuse to testify, nor will he olina, Heavy fines and imprisonment are pre-Such a Commission seems hopeful of though the Confederacy was to good. It will at least correlate the pres- wrecked. greatest value in considering the trust mand of real corrective power will have to be de-

have been sweeping over South Carolina way have at last resulted in cold-blooded murder. Lieut.-Gov. Tillman, nephew of the Senator, armed himself and went in search from Richmond.

And, high as is the opinion Sherman of Mr. Gonzalez, an editor who had been publishing many damaging and shameful charges against him. Without giving the complishing. man a chance to defend himself-he could not have done so, for he was unarmed-he shot him down with a wound of which he has since died. Probably some good will come of this shocking brutality. It will, or at least should, stun the people of the State into energetic action to redeem their good name. The friends of the murdered editor are acting well, discouraging all suggestions of mobiled the some pressing forward, under the belief blank it to blanknation. Blanked fine job to hunt up a place that don't exist in this nowhere of mud and water. Well, we'll put ourselves on the other side of South River—I suppose we can find the mill-discouraging all suggestions of mobiled the dear of the rebels. They'll show us the way to discouraging all suggestions of mob led. the publication of the charges, and Tillman had met his victim without any manifestation of heat several times before the murder. Of course, there are apologists for Tillman, but they are under a heavy

WE HAVE at last something from Representative Littlefield, whom, it will be remembered, was placed in charge of the legislation against trusts. He has intro duced a bill to expedite the hearing and determination of suits in equity under the Trust Act. It provides that whenever the General's Bureau in the bill now before Attorney-General shall certify to the court Congress "to increase the efficiency of the that in his opinion a case is of general Army." The Inspector-General's Bureau public importance such case shall be given has always been a very important part of precedence before all others, and be as signed for hearing at the earliest practicautmost benefit, not only in increasing the ble day, before not less than three Circuit efficiency of the Army, but in saving ex- Judges. This will have the effect, at penses. A great many distinguished men least, of letting us know at an early day whether the anti-trust law is effective,

THE voters of Illinois have directed the State Legislature to submit to the people a Constitutional Amendment providing for Initiative and Referendum. We are glad that Illinois is going to try this experiment. Many people are agitating it and expect it will accomplish wonders, in which belief we do not at all join. We have all the advantages of such a system now in the annual sessions of the direction Legislatures, which can within a year amend or repeal any law that may be passed. It seems to us that the adoption of this measure will simply complicate tage over the present practice.



Copyrighted, 1890, by the publishers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

tingly Gives Some Startling Information.

The world has rarely seen two such strategy as were now again pitted against one another—this time in the swamps of of the heaviest firing. North Carolina—playing the last fateful moves for the life of the Southern Con-

Johnston, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, has been the study and the marvel to military students ever since it was waged. consummate moves and countermoves, such admirable threats and the terous parries, such flawless strategy on both sides, such errorless tactics, both offensive and defensive. Each leader brought into play all the best that expensions had taught in past wars, and added moves, such admirable thrusts and dexrience had taught in past wars, and added o it new features and devices for future enerals to study and profit by. Nowhere in the South was there a Gen-

ral who could cope with Sherman but Joe Johnston, and scarcely in the Union army was there Joe Johnston's equal as a stratgist except W. T. Sherman.

The Boys Capture a Frisoner Who Unwit- briars tore them and the flanks of their steeds, and the drench from the branches was heavier than that falling from the

At last they came to an open field, across which they could see an officer sitting in the rain, a Sergeant with cased

colors, with two or three others near, and others coming and going, as if bringing reports and taking orders. on, for he could be seen to gesticulate strongly toward those around him, and

to those coming and going. "That's Kilpatrick," said Shorty.

ecognize his voice. "Why, you can't hear a word," said Si.
"Yes, I can hear him swearing, by the
by he throws his hands around. Kil way he throws his hands around. can outswear any man in the army, but a Chief Wagonmaster of a corps, and he loes a whole lot of his swearing with his

Going through the plowed field seemed tist except W. T. Sherman. even worse than through the brush, for Jeff Davis, who always bated Joe John-the horses sank deep into the quagmire.



ston, removed him from command at the They moiled on until they presently came most critical point in the Atlanta cam-within reach of Kilpatrick's shrill, farpaign, much to Sherman's gratification, reaching voice. As always on the field and put in his place the headlong fighter, of battle, he was yelling and swearing Hood, who proceeded to shatter his army against the Union breastworks.

Jeff Davis had tried others—Hardee, and tell Spencer, blank him, to drop the state of the

given power to require the attendance and lina, but a few days' march for his swifttestimony of witnesses, the production of footed, uncheckable veterans, from Richmond. In less than six weeks he had books, papers, etc., and no person so sub-swept clear across the State of South Carbe exempt from prosecution for perjury. would take less than that to bring him to

scribed for failure to attend and testify. Davis would have none of Joe Johnston, But Lee was appointed Gengood. It will at least correlate the pres-ent information, which will be of the eral-in-Chief, with dictatorial powers, and he called upon Joe Johnston to take comquestion, but whether it will have any gather Beauregard's, Bragg's Hardee's, and Hood's armies, and whatever else could assemble, and stop Sherman.

And Joe Johnston was fully alive to the THE hurricanes of bad language which do. He was performing wonders, in the had been marching hither and yon, under the conflicting orders of the various Generals, and still further confused by those

has of his old antagonist, Sherman does not comprehend fully what Johnston is ac-

for Sherman Perhaps Sherman has been spoiled a little by his easy manipulation of Beaure-gard, Bragg, Hardee and Hampton. He vengefulness, and insisting that the law sent Ward off with a division to Averastake its course. So far there has not developed a single palliatory feature for the veloped a single palliatory feature for the kept up the sham of retreating until he and studied his map to make sure. "Shermurderer. The killing was not done in hot blood, for some time had elapsed after turned sharply to the east to unite with in his orders." turned sharply to the east to unite with the troops that Johnston was hurrying down to put between Sherman and Goldsboro. Nor does Sherman know that, while Hardee was fighting in front of Averastic boro. Johnston had gathered enough at Kinston, which halted that prudent commander and set him to fortifying, un-

> advantages of communication and quick centration that Sherman, bringing ofield half way across the continent, from Nashville, and gathering Terry up all along the Southern Coast, cannot have.

"Great Jehosephat." grumbled Shorty, as they forged their way through the soaked woods, in search of Kilpatrick, "it rains harder and steadier in South Caroliny than it does anywhere else in the rld, and worse in North Caroliny than it does in South Caroliny.'

"And the mud is deeper and stickier," agreed Si, even his unfailing cheeriness sinking a little under the dispiriting del-But that's scarcely worth mention ng. Kilpatrick's men are going ahead over there, just the same as if it was ine haying weather." "Well," said Shorty, turning his horse's

well, said Shorty, turning his horse's head a little, to ride up on a knoll which seemed to promise a better view, "observations on the weather are not now in order. The business before the house is to find Kilpatrick in short meter with this letter. Old Billy said we'd find him over in that direction, and old Billy's say about direction is the safest to follow of any man's in the army."

"The firing seems heaviest over in that direction," said SI, pointing a little to the left, "and Kilpatrick can usually be found where the most is going on."

"Come on," said Shorty, heading his horse for a faint trail leading into the

ness in hand than doing the infantry's work of bucking up against Hardee's solid lines. We did enough of that yesterday, by the Eternal."

"Well?" he continued, noticing Si la-boring up towards him, "who the devil the banks of the James.

Bitter, cold-blooded, unforgiving Jeff are you? Where did you come from?

Davis would have none of Joe Johnston,

What are you doing out here?"

"Note from General Sherman, General," answered Si, fumbling around in his breast or the missive. "Here it is." Gen. Kilpatrick took the note, tore open, and read it under the shelter of poncho which one of his staff held up to

Well. Sherman's orders are "That's out there to the right—on a mill dam—and to follow up the east bank of the river toward Elevation. Elevation? Where's Elevation? Who the devil knows where Elevation is? Blank—blank the little North Carolina mud-hole. he infernal regions is Elevation?

man says Hardee's gone there."

One of the staff produced a waterstained map, which was studied under the

"There's no such a blasted place on the infernal map," said Kilpatrick, disgusted-ty. "Maps ain't worth the match that'd burn them up. None of these maps are. Country isn't worth making a map of, blank it to blanknation. Blanked fine job He does not know that when he Ward off with a division to Averas"There must be such a place, if Sher

nal regions would this cavalry have troops in front of Schofield, coming up the if I hadn't had a heap more sense than he Neuse River, to strike him a fierce blow and showed good judgment in getting ou of the scrapes he ran us into? Think what trouble McCook and Stoneman, and til be could find out just what was in his Garrard and Elliott had trying to out his orders, and reach places that he only dreamed of! He had never had a man that could do anything with his cay alry till I took hold of it, and I have only got along by doing things my own way and acting on my own judgment."
"That's true. That's true," said the officer, hastening to allay the storm. cavalry never had a real commander till

you took hold. Sherman himself often says that he never could get the cavalry to do anything till you came. Everybody says that you have simply done wonders with the cavalry since we left Atlanta. Sherman never could have the success he did if it hadn't been for you."

"There's no doubt of that," said Kilpatrick appeared or wild have the success he did to the success he did to the success he will be to the success he w

patrick, appeased as suddenty as he had flamed up. "Well, let's get across river, and hunt for Hell-and-Damnati no, Elevation, I think Sherman calls it. "What are your orders?" he inquired

"To report back to Gen. Slocum, whe the letter was delivered to you,"

Si, sainting.
"Well, here's your receipt," said Kilpatrick, signing the envelope and handing
it to him. "You will find him over in that it to him. "You will find him over in that direction, somewhere near where the Smithfield road crosses Mingo Creek. Your best way will be to cut right through the woods there, and strike for Mingo Creek and follow the ridge down until you come to the road. There's small choice going anywhere in this blanked beastly deluge, but you'il find the woods better traveling than the fields and road. But keep a sharp lockout. The woods over there are full of rebels—Hampton's cavalry, Charleston heavy artillery guerrilles and Charleston heavy artillery, guerrillas, and mann.

the devil knows what. Don't let any of them get the drop on you, and if you strike anything of importance come back to me and report. You'll find me over in that di-

rection somewhere."
"We'll take care of ourselves, General. thank you," answered Si, starting off in the direction the General had pointed out. "This is worse than traveling on a dark night," said Shorty, after they had pushed on aways. "We can't see hardly any more

than in the darkness, and can't hear noth-Well, we'll keep bearing off to the well, we'll keep bearing on the southeast," answered Si, "until we strike Mingo Crick, wherever that may be, and then go down it to the Goldsboro Road."

Their path let them into one of the Their path let them into one of the deusely-overgrown swamps common in that region, and they were soon floundering through it. The passage was so aggravatingly troublesome that they lost all sense of direction again, and when they at length got out onto the more solid and open ground among the pines, they stopped awhile to let their horses blow, rub the mud off their steeds' lers amount down The officer was apparently in a state of energetic excitement over what was going some ugly tears on their skins, and try to make out where they were, and to get some bearings by which they could shape their future course. Si and Shorty drifted apart a few rods, in looking for signs,

and began shouting to one another as to Another voice suddenly interrupted

ah yo' doing away from yo' command?"
The voice had the drawling accent and The voice had the drawling accent and haughty superiority of a Southern aristocrat speaking to his slaves. They looked in the direction, and saw a tall, slender young man, with long black hair, a small silky mustache, and scornful eyes. He wore a chapeau, with a rich plume, now sadly draggled by the rain, and an English waterproof cloak, under which could be seen hints of a new and quite line Confederate uniform. He had high boots of patent leather, gilded spurs, and rode a fine but now sadly jaded horse, with the blood washing down in the rain from cruel tears of the briars on, his delicate skin. el tears of the briars on his delicate skin. "Don't know," answered Si, indifferent-

ly, bringing up his carbine, ready for use. "We're just moseying along out here. "Where do you belong?"
"You impudent rascals, how dare you speak to me that way? What's your reg-

iment?"
"We belong to the Blowville BrassMounted Bazoes," remarked Shorty, riding slowly toward him, and peering around
to see if there were any more behind him. "Best regiment in the army. What feather bed crowd do you belong to? Do all the Corporals in your company have water-proofs and patent-leather boots? I'd like proofs and patent-leather boots? I'd like to belong to such a gay outfit as that." "Silence, you insolent hound," thun-dered the man. "Yo' don't know, sah, to whom yo're talking, sah. I'll have yo' tied

up, sah."
"When?" asked Si, derisively, closing 'I'll report yo' to Gen. Hampton, sah.

ishment."

"Say, Johnny reb, just cheese all that and come along with us," said Shorty sternly, leveling his carbine. "We ain't in the humor for chinning this morning, and'll trouble you for those revolvers I see in your belt."

"You scoundrels, what do yo' mean? Another word from yo' and I'll shoot you down. Your insolence is unbearable."

The man started to draw his revolver threateningly.

threateningly.
"Take your hand off that pistol, or off goes your rebel head," said Si, in unmis-

takable tones, leveling his carbine and cocking it. "You dandified fool, can't you see that we're Yankees? What's the matter with you? Didn't you never see Union soldiers? Unbuckle that belt at once, and

The man looked utterly dazed for a second. Si clicked his lock again to bring him to his senses. The man's gantleted hands

slipped down to his belt-plate and un-buckled his belt.

"Who are you, my gay peacock, any-way?" asked Shorty.

The man glared at him, and disdained answering. "What's your name and rank, sir?"

"What's your name and rang, sir:
usked Si, with official brevity.
"I am Lieutenaut-Cunnel Bovier, of the
1st South Carleena Heavy Artillery, sah,
Rhett's Brigade. Who ah yo, sah, and
what's yo' rank?"

"I'm Serg't Josiah Klegg, Co. Q, 200th
Injianny Volunteer Infantry, sir."

"Great heavens, captured by an enlisted

man, and Indiana man, at that," groaned Col. Bovier, "Indiana man—State settled by po' white trash from the South. Not a

"We've been rather passing for gentle men lately, by a little crowding," said S reaching for the pistols. "I notice, though, that you didn't care to associate at all closely, as we passed through your "Sorry that we couldn't have a real

fine-haired gent here to meet you," apol-ogized Shorty. "But we're half-white, and will have to do for the present."
"And captured without firing a shotabsolutely without firing a shot," groaned the Lieutenant-Colonel. "If you were gentlemen I should demand my arms, and

"The vote seems to have been taken on business," remarked Si, taking the pis-

tols.
"But I can't descend to fighting with mere common soldiers, and from Indiana," continued the Lieutenant-Colonel."
"We noticed something of that kind as

"We noticed something of that kind as we were coming through South Caroliny," sneered Shorty.

"Don't rub it in on a prisoner, Shorty," interposed Si. "There's been enough fighting for all of us, sir," he continued to the Lrisoner. "None of us need be sorry that it is near the end." The prisoner melted a little at Si's kind-

"This will ruin me, sah," he said, sadly, "I've been stationed in Charleston dubing the whole wab. My command only left the city when Hahdee evacuated, sab. I didn't even get into the battle yestehday. sah, because I was ordehed to Smithfield, with infohmation for Gen. Johnston, and was delayed seeing him, because he was occupied with Bragg's pattle at Kin-

ston, against Schofield."
"Joe Johnston at Smithfield! Fighting against Schofield, at Kinston!" gasped Si, ooking at Shorty. "Is Gen. Johnston at Col. Bovier was not too dignified to have lost all common sense. He saw that he had communicated something of impor-

eticence.
"I shall tell you nothing, sah. I am a prisoneh of wah, sah. Do with me as yo' please. I'm in yo' poweh, but my lips ah sealed, sah."

"Joe Johnston at Smithfield! Fighting Schofield at Kinston!" exclaimed Shorty. "This is the brimstone kettle with the lid ff. They must know this at headquar

ters at once. Let's hustle this fellow over to Gen. Slocum in short meter." "Fellow!" indignantly exclaimed the isoner. "How dare you-"
"O, git! Git!" exclaimed Si, impatiently prodding toward him with his carbine, and indicating that he follow the impet-uous Shorty. "Never had less time for uous Shorty. "Never had less time for

Hon. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of

the General Land Office, has resigned from that office, and will retire Feb. 1. He will return to Oregon to resume the practice of law. Commissioner Hermann is one of the most prominent Republicans of the great Northwest, and is as popular as he is famous. He enjoyed the personal friendship of President McKinley while they were in Congress together, and this friendship, Mr. McKinley remembered, appointing Mr. Hermann to the Commis ership of the Land Office very shortly after his first Inauguration. Mr. Hermana took possession of his office March 25. 1507, and has held it ever since. William A. Richards, now Assistant Commission-

er, will be premoted to succeed Mr. Her